

The Alexandria Gazette.

VOLUME LXIV.

ALEXANDRIA, VA. MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

NUMBER 266.

PUBLISHED (DAILY) BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN, JR.
OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over
Stone's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Washington dispatch to the Northern papers states "that on Saturday afternoon about ninety of Moseby's men came within three miles of Bealton, with a view of making a raid on the railroad. They were dressed in Federal uniforms, and the detachments of the 1st Pennsylvania and 6th Ohio cavalry, who were in the immediate neighborhood, mistook them for friends, but were soon convinced of their error by the Confederates firing a volley into them, wounding several men. The Federals at once pursued, and drove them into Snicker's Gap." It is said that six of Moseby's men were captured, but at the latest account the cavalry had not returned.

The Confederate cavalry around Warrenton, it is said, having fired upon the Federal pickets lately, the citizens have been notified that on the recurrence of such acts Warrenton will be shelled.

The impressions in Washington in regard to the strength of the Confederates on the Rapidan are various. It is maintained by some that the entire force of Gen. Lee does not exceed 35,000 men, while others place it as high as 75,000. A steady rain set in about daylight on Saturday morning, which it is thought will make the roads too heavy for active field operations at present.

LATEST.

Gen. Meade's Army Moving.

The Washington Chronicle of this morning says that General Meade's army was under marching orders at daylight this morning.—"The army leaves with ten day's cooked rations in haversacks and wagons. All the sick and disabled have been sent to the rear—a large number of them having arrived in the city last evening. It is presumed that the army will cross the river at Germania Ford.—It is rumored that the main force of Lee's army is at Hanover Junction, which is about midway between Fredericksburg and Richmond."

Gen. Slough, the Military Governor of this place, has issued an order, to the effect, that "until further orders the distribution of spirituous or malt liquors by sale or gift, either to officers, soldier, or citizens, is hereby prohibited. Any person violating this order will be arrested and their liquors confiscated. No wine, spirituous or malt liquor, will be allowed to be landed in Alexandria without a special permit from the Provost Marshal of Alexandria. The Provost Marshal will grant such permits only on satisfactory evidence that the articles are for Hospital or Subsistence stores, or the private stores of an officer. All wines, spirituous or malt liquors attempted to be brought into Alexandria without such permit, will be seized and turned over to the Hospitals."

Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Gentlemen who have recently arrived here from Fortress Monroe repeat what they have heard in that vicinity, namely: That, as the correspondence of the respective agents for the exchange of prisoners has degenerated into personalities and a loss of confidence in each other, their usefulness has to that extent been impaired.—Hence the opinion is strongly expressed that if there could be a change of agents an exchange of nearly, if not all, the prisoners might be effected, leaving disputed points, as to valid paroles, &c., on both sides to be adjusted hereafter.

RAILROAD AND MAIL CHANGES.—On this day, 22d inst., a general change in the schedules between New York and Washington occurs. Four daily trains at improved speed, will run in each direction for through travel and mails, leaving Washington at 8 and the 11:50 a. m., and 5 and 8:30 p. m. Leave New York at 8 and 10 a. m., and 7:30 and 12 p. m. One or two of these trains each way, will pass through Philadelphia without change of cars between Jersey City and Washington. Before the first of January all the trains—both freight and passenger—are expected to run between New York and Washington without any change whatever, using locomotive power, by the new road built around the northern limits of the city of Philadelphia, between Kensington and Gray's Ferry.

The passengers and mails from Washington connecting in New York for points North or East, will leave Washington at 5 p. m.; but all New York travel proper can take the sleeping cars at 8.30 p. m., here, and reach New York in ten hours precisely, without interruption or change.

The Baltimore and Ohio line adds another passenger train between Washington and Baltimore, for the benefit of Government clerks, Congressmen and others, who will lodge in Baltimore.

The double tracks between Washington and Baltimore, as well as between the Susquehanna and Philadelphia, and also near Trenton, are all being rapidly completed.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company also improves its schedule for Western passenger trains from Washington and Baltimore.—[Wash. Star.]

EXCITEMENT IN VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, VT., Nov. 22.—Considerable excitement was caused yesterday in the villages of Rouse's Point and St. Albans, by a report that a body of Secessionists in Montreal had planned to seize Fort Montgomery, destroy the bridge at Rouse's Point, and plunder Plattsburg and Burlington. Information of the plot reached Governor Smith and Collector Clapp, of this port, Friday. They immediately took steps to communicate with the officer in charge of Fort Montgomery, who soon had its guns manned and ready to give the renegades a warm reception. This scheme is probably linked with the Johnson's Island project. (!) Ample preparations have been made by Governor Smith, to repel any attack which may be made upon the borders. (?)

The Washington public are informed by advertisements, "that a public free-school will be established to-day in that city for the children of colored citizens."

Gen. Foster Relieves Gen. Burnside.

An order was issued on the 16th instant, relieving Gen. Burnside from the command of the Army of the Ohio. He is ordered to report to the Adjutant General at Washington. General Foster assumes the command of the Army of the Ohio.—Wash. Chronicle.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

It is currently reported, that Grant's army has removed from Chattanooga. The report comes from gentlemen, generally well posted, who say that the movement commenced Saturday morning.—Washington Chronicle.

DELAWARE.—We announced two or three days ago that a special election was to take place in the State of Delaware on Thursday last, for a Representative in Congress to supply a vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Wm. Temple, which happened some months ago. The candidates before the people were Chas. Brown, Democrat, and N. B. Smithers, Republican. The canvass had progressed regularly and with some activity until Monday last—each party apparently confident of its own success—when the Democrats discovering that their opponents had resorted to the same means of controlling the election which had proved so successful in Maryland, withdrew their candidate and abandoned the contest.—[Nat. Int.]

WENDELL PHILLIPS.—In one of his peculiar rampages upon men and affairs spoken before the Fraternity in Boston, on Tuesday night, Wendell Phillips reaffirmed his story that the President told him last January that his emancipation proclamation was a great mistake. But Mr. Phillips thinks Mr. Lincoln has changed his mind since then, and he now goes for him for President. Fremont was his first choice, but Mr. Lincoln is more available.—[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

A wagon train, under a guard of two or three hundred Federals, was attacked by the Confederates, one day last week, under McNeil, about five miles from Burlington, which place is ten miles west of Romney, Va., when a sharp skirmish ensued, in which McNeil had two or three men killed and a number wounded. The Federal loss was two or three killed, and twenty or thirty wounded, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred horses, and a number of wagons, stores, &c.

We observe by a Washington paper that Gen. Millson, who represented the Norfolk District in the U. S. Congress for several sessions, and who was the member when the State seceded, has lately visited Washington, for the first time since the war broke out. During the war, thus far, General Millson has remained at his home in Norfolk, entirely excluding himself from all society, and having nothing to do with public affairs.

It is announced that the U. S. Secretary of War will issue furloughs for thirty days, to squads, companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions, or corps that will re-enlist for three years or the war.